

## 2003 State Small Business Profile: GEORGIA

In 2002-2003, gross domestic product continued to rise nationwide, while growth in employment remained slow to recover. Small businesses continued to be a source of economic strength nationally and in Georgia. Research from the Office of Advocacy shows that half of U.S. private non-farm output and employment stem from small firms with 500 or fewer employees. Women and minority entrepreneurs are also significant participants in the state's economy. Advocacy uses a variety of data bases to document the contributions of small, minority-, and women-owned businesses in Georgia.

**Number of Businesses.** The number of employer businesses in 2002 increased by 0.7 percent and numbered 194,062. The number of self-employed individuals increased an estimated 8.9 percent in 2002. In the state, 97.5 percent of the businesses were small (with fewer than 500 employees based on 2000 firm size data) (Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Administration; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics).

**Women-Owned Businesses.** In 2002, self-employed women totaled 80,253, or 32.0 percent of self-employed workers in the state (Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics). Women-owned businesses totaled 145,600, of which 15.8 percent had employees. They generated \$25.3 billion in revenues in 1997 (Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau).

**Minority-Owned Businesses.** Minority-owned businesses represented 15.6 percent of the state's businesses and generated \$12.9 billion in revenues in 1997. Of these minority-owned businesses, 17.6 percent had employees (Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau).

**Business Turnover.** Between 2001 and 2002, new employer firms increased 23.9 percent to 28,756. Business bankruptcies increased by 17.0 percent, and totaled 1,359 in 2002. Business terminations increased by 29.3 percent, and totaled 31,479 in 2002 (Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Administration; Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau).

**Employment.** In 2000, businesses with fewer than 500 workers employed 43.5 percent of the state's 3,483,500 non-farm sector employees (see Table 1). The industry with the most small business employees was retail trade. Between 1999 and 2000, small businesses added a net total of 77,015 employees; they represented 67 percent of net non-farm employment change in the state (see Table 2) (U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau, Statistics of U.S. Businesses).

**Small Business Income.** Non-farm proprietors' income—a partial measure of small business income—increased by 2.6 percent in 2002 and amounted to \$22.0 billion (Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce).

**Finance.** Small businesses traditionally depend on local bank services and use commercial bank lenders. The number of banks in the state has decreased. The largest concentration of banks by asset size was in the less than \$100 million category. A list of small-business-friendly banks in the state has been published by the Office of Advocacy in its banking studies and is available on the website at [www.sba.gov/advo/stats/lending](http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats/lending). (See Table 3 for the number of banks by asset size.) Small businesses seeking loans should also consider lenders that participate in the SBA's preferred or certified loan programs; for a list of these lenders, call the Small Business Answer Desk at (800) 827-5722.

To obtain more information about the Office of Advocacy's data, research reports, and analyses of small business, go to: [www.sba.gov/advo/stats](http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats) or call (202) 205-6530. Special thanks to Ryan Miller, Advocacy intern, for his work drafting this report along with Victoria Williams.

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Note: Data on women- and minority-owned firms are not comparable between 1992 and 1997, so growth rates are not available.

Table 1. Firms and Employment in Georgia by Industry and Firm Size (Thousands), 2000

Industry	Non-employer Firms	Employer Firms		Employment	
		Total	<500	Total	<500
Total	468.4	160.4	156.5	3,483.5	1,514.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	4.5	1.1	1.1	9.3	*
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.6	*
Utilities	0.4	0.1	0.1	23.4	5.6
Construction	79.8	20.3	20.2	202.3	170.9
Manufacturing	6.3	7.7	6.9	518.1	159.3
Wholesale trade	11.0	12.0	11.1	198.7	111.2
Retail trade	45.2	21.6	21.0	464.4	173.2
Transportation and warehousing	22.6	4.6	4.3	134.1	36.3
Information	6.1	2.4	2.2	139.4	29.1
Finance and insurance	18.0	7.2	6.9	163.9	54.3
Real estate; rental and leasing	41.7	6.8	6.6	58.7	35.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	63.1	20.9	20.4	202.5	122.2
Management of companies and enterprises	N/A	1.1	0.5	97.1	7.8
Admin., support, waste mngt., and remed. services	36.1	8.9	8.5	330.4	101.6
Educational services	6.9	1.6	1.6	63.8	31.5
Health care and social assistance	28.4	13.8	13.5	342.0	154.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	17.7	2.0	2.0	35.6	24.3
Accommodation and food services	6.0	10.0	9.8	295.9	158.0
Other services	74.3	18.3	18.1	144.5	125.3
Auxiliary, except corp, subsidiary, and regional managing offices	N/A	0.3	0.1	49.6	1.4
Unclassified	N/A	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.2

\*Data suppressed to protect the confidentiality of individual firms.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Table 2. Non-farm Establishment Job Gains and Losses by Firm Size, (Thousands) 1999–2000

	Total	Firm Size	
		1–19	1–499
Gains:			
New establishments	219.4	57.0	112.7
Expanding establishments	402.1	97.6	209.8
Losses:			
Downsized establishments	(300.0)	(50.3)	(137.0)
Closed establishments	(206.6)	(53.0)	(108.5)
Net change in employment	114.9	51.3	77.0

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistics of U.S. Businesses, 2000.

Table 3. Number of Banks in Georgia by Asset Size, 1998–2002

					Number of Banks by Asset Size, 2002				
1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Below \$100M	\$100M–\$500M	\$500M–\$1B	\$1B–\$10B	Over \$10B
346	336	343	331	324	163	143	8	9	1

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data collected by the Federal Reserve Board.

The full list of small-business-friendly banks can be found on the Office of Advocacy's website at [www.sba.gov/advo/stats/lending/](http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats/lending/).